Political.

LETTER FROM B. OBELL DUNCAN, UNITED STATES CONSUL AT NA-

HIS VIEWS ON THE GREAT REPORM MOVEMENT.

We take pleasure in laying before our ODELL DUNCAN, United States Cousul at Naples, addressed to a prominent Keour readers, we are actuated by the fact that it is from a South Carolinian, whose personal character is above reproach. and who, although a staunch Republican, and separated from us by thousands of miles, has the wisdom to perceive, and the candor to acknowledge the fact that corruption and dishonesty have prevailed to an alarming extent in the be perceived, is alarmed at the present condition of affairs, and most heartgood faith, that will ensure a change. Without further comment, we commend the letter to the attentive perusal of all

NAPLES, April 23, 1870.

My Dear Sir : It was certainly not my intention to have delayed writing to you so long. But I have been kept so exceedingly busy during the winter as to be compelled to neglect many friends and much writing that I intended to have done before now. The position I

hold has not been a sinecure thus far, but, on the contrary, much labor and poor pay.

I see, however, that the political contest is beginning to grow warm in South Carolina, and a a good Carolinian I feel most deeply interested in the result .-A desire to exchange ideas with those of my political, as well as personal friends in whom I have confidence, prevents me from longer silence with you. I have followed with great interest, and as carefully as possible at this great distance, the course of events in our State. The result has generally been disappointment and grief. Now and then I could see a ray of hope, when an upright and able Judge was put on the bench, or when those swindling rail road schemes were defeated. But the general character of our Legislature and of the legislation in Columbia during the winter has certainly not been such as to inspire me with confidence in the wisdom, patriotism or even ordinary honesty of those at pres-ent controlling the State Government and the "Rudical" party in South Carolina. Their action has been such that I do not see what reason any class of our people can have for sustaining them Every property owner, of course, has ost just reason for complaint of the heavy expenditures, and consequently high taxes, unless he be in some way connected with the Government so as to pay. Our good Governor, for instance. and some of the other State officials, will not complain of their taxes while they party for the defence of principles which have such a control of the Legislature as to be able to make or unmake the market for State or rail road bonds at pleasure, and thus gain many times over the amount of their taxes. At a time when it should have been the prime object of any party to reduce the ex-penses of the Government to the very lowest figures possible, our "Radical" friends have made them far above what they were at any former period when the State was in a prosperous condition and our legislators most upreasonably lavish. Nor do I see that anything has been done to alleviate the coudition of our laboring classes. Our legislators seem to have been too ignorant to know that when the industry and prosperity of a country is disturbed, it is always the poorer classes who suffer most. Their action has generally been such as to prevent a return to a state of peace and quiet, and to foment the bit. ter feelings hitherto existing. This course may prove beneficial to certain cor rupt demagogue politicians who can hope to remain above the surface only in times of excitement, but it will certainly

prove most calamitous to our poorer classes, whom they pretend specially to represent. When some of us united with the newly formed Republican party in South Carolina it was because we were convinced that both justice and good policy required the civil and political equality of all classes. Justice required it to enable the colored people to defend their rights at the ballot box. Good required it to put an end to the conflict with the National government. This idea of civil and political equality was and is still the fundamental principle of the by me to-day as when I first united with the party in South Carolina. But while I have seen no reason to change my views on this fundamental principle, I admit that I have at least been more

widly impressed at the facility with corrupt, ignorant, self-seeking can control a mass of oters unaccustomed to politi-

State Government have fallen into such hands as they have. No one can regret more than I do the frequent violations of law by our Executive officers while pretending to defend the law No one could be more shocked than I was at hearing of our chief Magistrate pub-

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Cures as by magic-

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His stock embraces all the latest styles, and

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SUMTER, S. C.

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March 20

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O. F. HOYT

\$5.00 pots ordered daily

LITERATURE: MORALITY AND GENERAL INTELLIGENCE

I should be violently assailed for desernecessity of parties in free Government do not admit that my first allegiance is due to any party. It should be the prime duty of any government, or any readers the following letter from B. party to promote the general welfare of the people. And whenever a party or Government becomes too corrupt, or from other causes fails to do this, it is publican of this city. When we say we high time that good citizens should take pleasure in laying the letter before unite to substitute something better .-The "Radical" party in South Carolina has clearly shown that with its present organization and leaders it does not gov. ern for the good of the people and the general prosperity of the State. Then it should be abandoned, or very radically changed.

I am glad to observe that the press of the State seems generally to have come up to the good Republican principles of "equality in the eyes of the law," conduct of our State affairs, during the all classes, honesty and capacity in office, past two years. Mr. Duncan, it will &c. These are principles to which good Republicans will certainly not object. -If they are bona fide on the part of our former antagouists, I can see no good rea ily endorses any movement made in son why good republicans should not unite with them in order to rescue the Government from the hands of those at present ruling, the State for its ruin .-It will not be an abandonment

of the principles of our party, but only a union with our former foes who accept our principles and join us to rescue the State from corrupt and incapable hands.

But very great care should be taken in a movement of this kind not to be humbugged. In some of the States such movements have been a mere sham. In Virginia it may be considered a great success. But in Tenuessee it seems to have resulted in throwing the Government into the hands of the "irreconcila ble" Democracy. The same would doubtless have been the result in Mississippi and Texas, had it succeeded .-Rather than have such a result in South Carolina, it would be better to suffer still longer the evils of the present Gov. crnment. Our experience of the old Democracy has not been such as tomake us trust too implicitly to simple professions Before consenting to support the

can be trusted to maintain the princicles the party professes; not the Democratic leaders coming forward in new garments for the sake of getting the power into their own hands. We have in the Republican party in South Caro lina honest, intelligent, capable and patriotic men, both white and colored both Northern and Southern born. We have in our Legislature a few who have stood out boidly and fearlessly in de fence of the interests and honor of the have even in our State Government two or three such men, finely educated, able regain, corruptly, more than he has to and honest, who would ornament any Government. These men have had t suffer with the worst members of their

our former opponents now seem perfect. ly ready to admit They have been horoughly tried and found true on all occasions. If the "Citizens' Party' wish us to believe it is acting in good faith, such men must not be neglected but have a prominent part in the new movement. Let us have no odious distinctions on account of place of birth or color of the skin. We want Northern men, Northern capital and Northern energy to come into the country to assis in developing its resources. interest of all who desire quiet and the prosperity of the State, that the two races should live together harmoniously; and it is as manifestly the interest o the colored as of the white people, that the State should have an economical government, and honest capable men to lminister it. If they can be convinced that their rights will be respected by the "Citizens' Party," all who have ac quired a little intelligence, or who are aircady or hope to become property owners, would undoubtedly support sucl a movement But if they see men of known intelligence and integrity of character rejected by this new party, merely because they had advocated the same principles when it was unpopular to do so, they will very naturally suspect that the whole movement is intend

If then the "Anti-Radical" press and the "Citizens' Party" are sincere in their professions they should not fail to consult houest and capable Republicans about the organization of this new party, and the candidates who are to be put forward for prominent and responsible er and reinvigorate its decaying zeal A Republican party, and is as fully endorsed positions. In the nominations to the Legislature the colored people should be well represented whenever men of their number can be found with a reasonable amount of intelligence and hon-

ed to get the power out of their hands, and they will consequently reject

In this way the confidence of the best class of colored people may be gained, and an honest, economical Government be restored to our State. Such a "Citi. zens' Party," I, as a Republican, imone can regret more sincerely than I do that the Republican party and the State Government have fullen into such

Very truly your friend, B. O. DUNCAN.

"It's Bill Slikes imitating a locomo-

- "Boys, what is all this noise in the

[From the New York World.] BILL TO ENFORCE THE

We trust that few Democrats are so verdant as to imagine that the monstrous bill which has just passed the Senate, and was published in our Con. gressional reports yesterday, was in-

tended by its authors for the protection of colored voters, or for any other purpose than to resuscitate the agitation of the negro question. The agitation is dying out; and with the sinking tide sink the fortunes and hopes of the Republican party. Unless it can be revived, nothing will be left to stimulate the flagging zeal of such Republi-cans as neither seck nor hold office, whose jaded enthusiasm would well find repose after fifteen years of unremitted excitement. Negro votes cannot save the party, for as soon as the white Republicaus are secure, they will settle into apathy and seldom go to the polls This tendency was signally illustrated in the recent election in this State. Our Democratic Legislature passed an act removing all disabilities from colored voters; and the consequence was that twenty indifferent Republicans stayed away from the polls for every negro admitted to the ballot. If the Democratic party of the State had pursued a different policy; if the State authorities had arrayed themselves against the fifteenth amendment, and had undertaken to exclude the ne roes, the cauvass would have glowed liked a furnace, and the whole Republican vote would have been easily brought out. This is the danger which besets that party everywhere. Its leaders, who understand too well the cause of their past success, see that unless they can reinfuse some interest into the negro question, their voters will constantly fall off, and that party will lose control of the government as soon as the necessary elections

can be held. They are not lacking in craft; and this preposterous bill is meant as a pro vocation to another fierce contest over the negro. Its calculated audacity was necessary to give it any chance of effecting its purpose. The country is so heartily tired of the negro agitation, and so disposed to let it drop, that unless the bill gave a strong bandle to opposition, it would not sufficiently ward by that party, as their standard bearers. As the condition of our support, we should require to have engage public attention to produce even nflaming the public mind. They are dying for an anti-negro riot; they want "bloody shirt" to be borne aloft in

their electioneering processions. This bill has been put on its passage without any color of necessity, as no State in the Union has taken any steps to thwart the operation of the Fitcenth amendment. Four fifths of the State governments are in Republican hands; and of the Democratic States, New York, by far the most powerful, the one whose offnence is most likely to be felt. its example followed, has promptly quiesced in the situation by an act her Legislature. There was no likelihood that the Democrats of any State would try to carry an election by withstanding the amendment, or that they could succeed on that issue if they did. The negroes do not need the passage of such a bill; it is only the lepublican party that needs it, as a means of reviving the agitation which has always

been the main lever of their power. It is a bill that could never be en forced in a State where public opinion was opposed to negro voting; and in a State where public opinion was the other way, it would need no enforce ment by the Federal government The reason why it cannot be enforced against a local public opinion is, that the heavy penalties of fine and impris onnent cannot be inflieted without a trial by jury The bill provides on a great scale machinery for the arrest. imprisonment, prosecution and trial of offenders ; but no man can be sentenced to these heavy penalties without a trial by jury. It is true that there is nothing in the bill about a jury trial, but there is in the Constitution, and the bill does not undertake to set aside that part of the Constitution. One obstinate juror can in every case prevent a verdict But the bill answers the purpose of its framers all the better from the fact that t could not be enforced. A cry of resistence to law, and a rebellion conspiracy against the rights of the negroes the very thing the Republican plotters n Congress are fishing for. What they seek is the means of rekindling the ex citement to which the Republican party has owed all its past success. The bill is well adapted to this wicked purpose if Democrats should in any State be so un wary as to fall into the trap. It would be a fatal and suicidal policy for Democrats to aid the Republicans in their desperate attempt to hold their party togeth-

exposed and denounced, but let us not

succession of cases arising out of this bill, and spread abroad with exaggerated coloring and fanatical rhetoric in the Republican newspapers, would bring bundreds of thousands of Republican voters to the polls who would otherwise take no interest in the electrous, and who can only be brought out by the strong stimulus of a negro excitement If this outrageous bill should pass the House and become a law; it can be rendered quite harmless by giving it nothing to operate upon It is indeed full of matter calculated to rouse indig-nation and provoke resistance; but if we defeat its main object by furnishing no cases of arrest under its provisions. it will simply "return to plague the inventors." Let its monstrous violations of the Constitution be unsparingly

[Written for the Watchman.] NAMES.

How rich the variety of proper names And their study is not barren of entertainment and profit. It is useful as well as interesting to unravel the tangled history of the past, and find out the original signification of proper names. The chief use, however, which accrues from this knowledge, is, that by this means, we are enabled to obtain a more correct apprehension of the truths of ancient history. Many parts of this subject are very obscure, as proper names are so often the scattered and decayed ruins of a distant age. If we will take, however, the relies which have been preserved, and compare them cautiously with the customs of the nations, we are able to discern, with tolerable certainty at least, their more important features. There are several classes of proper names: those of men, beasts, places, and festivals. All are more du rable than those of men, who aione are always changing, and yet the names of men, in a much higher degree, reflect the vicissitudes of history, and are more numerous than any other class. We will therefore confine our attention to this class.

The ancient Hebrews always retained he greatest simplicity in the use of their names. In reality, there is but a single name which distinguishes a person. Sometimes the name of the father is added, at other times the name of the mother, if she happened to be more celebrated. At other times, mere epithets are used as adjuncts, like Laura, a laurel. Letitia, happiness David the King," "Isaiah the pro phet." These are casual and rare in stances in which a person receives two names alternately, for a special reason, as Jacob and Israel, Gideon and Jerub

The Arabs differ materially from the Hebrews in the use of proper names With them, every man of any impor tance, always receives, besides his proper name, and perhaps nickname, a præno men, which may be fittingly called the name of compliment, or domestic name. as it denotes the name under the special relation of father; and in addition to these, a name of honor, and which usually exalts in pompous terms the person in relation to religion or to the State. In this custom the Arabs agree of these externals, as is seen among the Europeans and Americans of the present age How much more simple were the Hebrews during the most flourishing periods of their history. In this respect, the usage of names, is cer tainly only an evidence of the predominaut customs and views of whole periods

The distinction of names, on the part of a nation, indicates the grand distinctions of historial periods, as we are al. ways able to discover changes of the nation, which tally with the changes in their proper names. The history of the Hebrews is a striking example of this. and may be divided into three periods, which are most simply defined by the three different names of the nation which prevailed in each. They were first called Hebrews, which having been retained for years, gradually changed to that of Is raelites, which they retained for a long period, and which may be termed the middle period of their history, and was Being. finally changed in the third period for that of Jews. It is a remarkable, but nevertheless true coincidence, that just as the name of the nation varied in these three periods, the names of individuals changed in like manner, a cord ing to the different tendencies and characteristics of the times.

We may then properly consider the names of the first period, when the nation was called Hebrews. We are able during this period to see the whole process by which names were formed. Names are either simple or compound of these kinds by derivation.

The simple names exist in great bundance, and their signification as to the mere word itself, is generally evi dent. For example : Adam, earth, red earth. Abel, breath, vanity. Aaron lofty. Laban, white: Amos, strong Ruben, a son. Ruel, friend of God Noah, rest. Dorcas, a gazelle. Judah praise. Mary, bitter. Jesse, wealth Eve, life. Ruchel, a ewe. Ruth, beauty Isano, laughter. Jacob, a supplanter Job, afflicted. Deborah, a bee. a judge. Enos, a man. Esra, help.

Then we fall into the compoun names: Daniel, a divine judge. Abiel father of strength Abner, father of light. Abraham, father of a multitude. Abram, father of elevation. Asahel made of God. Azariah, helped of the licly proclaiming Winehester rifles the best law for a great commonwealth. And no one-would more heartily unite with any honest effort to rescue both our supposed and denominating a localist and inflammatory and honest effort to rescue both our supposed and denominating a localist and denominately and tive."

It's Bill Singles limitating a localist and denominating a localist and denominately and the beauty of sentiment, style, and delicate touches—the vigor, feeling, howling editorials and inflammatory and inflammatory and localist and denominately and the beauty of sentiment, style, and delicate touches—the vigor, feeling, howling editorials and inflammatory allustrative association is greated. The Democratic party stump speeches. The Democratic party and the beauty of sentiment, style, and delicate touches—the vigor, feeling, howling editorials and inflammatory allustrative association is stump speeches. The Democratic party stump speeches.

have nothing to gain—it is only the Republican party that can gain—by a revival of the negro agitation.

Contributions.

Contributions.

Contributions.

Alfal good connealler. Arthur men. Alfred, good counseller. Arthur, bridge that connects the present with high, noble. Charles, strong, manly. Claudius, lame. David, beloved. Duncan, brown chief. Edward, guardian of property. Edwin, gainer of property. Frauses, free. Frederick, abounding in peace. George, a land holder. Gilbert, yellow, bright Henry, the head of a house. James, a supplanter. John, gracious gift of God. Joseph, he shull add. Julius, soft haired. Lawrence, crowned. Lewis, bold warrior. Lucius, boru at break of day. Luther, illustrious warrior. Martin, warlike. Miles, a soldier. Morgan, a dweller on the sea. Noel, born on Christmas day.

Octavius, the eighth born. Oliver, an olive tree. Oscar, bounding warrior.

Patrie, noble. Paul, little. Peter, a

We gather their works in our libraries.

We gather their works in our libraries. rock. Philip, a lover of horses. Richard, rich-hearted. Robert, bright in fame. Rufus, red haired. Samuel, asked of God. Stephen, a crown.—
Theodore, the gift of God. Thomas, a fame. win. Walter, ruling the host. Wil-

liam, helmet of resolution.

The feminine: Ada, happiness .-Aduline, a princess. Agness, chaste, pure. Alethea, truth. Almira, lofty, a princess. Amelia, busy, energetic. Anglina or Angelie, lovely. Ann, Anne, Anna, Hannah, or Nancy, grace. Arabella, a fair altar. Betsey, Betty, Bess, or Elizabeth, worship of God. Blanch, white. Bridget, strength. Caroline, feminine of Carlos or Charles, strong, manly. Catharine, or Kathrine, pure. Chloc, blooming. Clara, light. Cora, maiden. Cordelia, warm hearted. Dianna, Goddess. Dina, judged. Dorcas, gazelle. Hellen or Elinor, Ella, Ellen, Elcanor, or Leonora, light. Emma, Emeline, energetic. Eva, Eve, Eveline, or Evelina, life. Fannie, feminine of Franses, Flora, flowers. Florence, blooming. Gertrude, a spear. Hester or Ester, a star. Hortent.a, a female gardner, Margaret, peurl. Matilda, mighty buttle. Melissa, a bec. Myra, she who weeps. Ophelia, serpent. Olymphia, heavenly. Phebe, or Phoebe Priscilla, some what old. Re becca, of enchanting beauty. Rhoda, or Rosa, a rose. Rosabel, or Rosabella a fair rose. Rosalie or Rosalia, a little blooming rose. Rosalina, beautiful as a rose. Rosamon, a horse. Roxana, dawn of day. Sarah, princess. Salina, parsley. Sophia, wisdom. Sophionia, of a sound mind. Susan, a lily. Theodosia, gift of God. Theresa, carrying ears of corn. Ursula, a she bear. Virginia and some control of the control of the

[Written for the Watchman.] FEMALE EDUCATION. W. BEAUMONT CLARKSON.

giuia, pure.

sec. 7th.

THE STUDY OF LANGUAGES. We have, in our previous section. attempted to show the importance o FEMALE EDUCATION." Now, we wil endeavor to prove the pre-eminence of certain branches of study, in the accomplishment of this end.

A writer on "Intellectual Improvement" says : "This is a day of improved education; new systems of teaching are devised; modes of instruction, choice of studies, adaptation of text books, the whole machinery of means, have been brought, in our day, under severe revision."

I will attempt to point out and urge the claims of those studies most efficacious and comprehensive in the education of temales-those studies which bring and keep the mind under the greatest cultivation and disciplinewhich reach farthest, sink deepest penetrate the heart and soul of the pupil, and impress her with a deep sense of the united attributes of the Supreme

Such is the construction of the Engish language, owing to the many different nations who, during eighteen hundred years, have been instrumental in giving it the form it bears at present, that a thorough knowledge of our own language cannot by any possibility be acquired, unless a knowledge of the languages from which it is compounded, be obtained.

A large number of our oldest words are of German origin, nearly all of which are to be found in our translation of the bible. Almost all scientific terms are words, or words which arise from either derived from Greek; two thirds of the words in daily use are derived from Latin and Italian, and besides those already in daily use from French, many are being adopted into our language, from time to time, from that popular tongue.

In fact, the literature of the present day so abounds in French words and phrases, that one looses much in a want of knowledge of the language (though I must say I object seriously to the introduction of French words and phrases into any literary English work, unless, already anglicised) which can only be

remedied by a careful course of study. To study English literature, without the aid of the classics, is to lose one half Lord. Benjamin, son of my right hand. of the beauty of sentiment, style, and

prive one's self of the solid use of English literature of three bundred years collection-to neglect it, is to rob one's self of untold intellectual treasure and pleasure, and break down the golden

Dr. Benjamin Hale says : "What is worthy to form a part of liberal study, if not language, and what is worthy of being studied more thoroughly? It puts us in intercourse with other men, and forms a society among intelligences of the earth. The senses give us commerce with the physical world; but without language we should know little or nothing of other minds. So too in its written We gather their works in our libraries, and when we please, we may enjoy their society, ourselves the host, and master of ceremonies, and regulating our intercourse with them in our own way .--Time and distance are no obstacles, for through language and the press they have gained ubiquity.

While the study of mathematics strengthens and expands the mind, more than the study of the classics, yet the latter gives more polish and elegance and decided finish than the former. In teaching Latin especially, I never

make it an "extra." I view it as an "essential," and always endeavor to introduce it as such, believing it to be absolutely necessary to a thorough understanding of the English language.

I will hail with infinite pleasure the time when parents will give to their daughters the untold benefits of classi-

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and hope to merit a continuance of the liberal patronage they have been receiving.

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Aside from from general intelligence—Religious, Agricultural and Political—one of the LEADING FEATURES of our paper, will be the advancement of the interest of these who desire to PURCHASE OR SELL REAL ESTATE.

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